

NOW READY.

CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY
For 1884.
With which is incorporated
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.(TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL ISSUE,
ROYAL OCTAVO, pp. 1,690 35.00.
SMALL EDITION, pp. 684 33.00.
THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
has been thoroughly revised and brought up
to date, and is again much increased in size.It contains DESCRIPTIVE and STATISTICAL
ACCOUNTS of, and DIRECTORIES for
HONGKONG—JAPAN—JO. Lathes' Directory Nagasaki.
D. Military Forces Kobo (Hiogo).
D. Chinese Hongkong.MACAO—Takao
CHINA—Takao
Pakhoi—Yokohama
Haijow—Nagasaki
Whampoa THE PHILIPPINES—
Canton—Manila
Swatow—Cebu
Amoy—Leyte
Takao—Boholo
Taivainfo—Sarawak
Tamsui—Luzon
Keelung—British North Borneo
Fuchow—Cochin CHINA—
Wusso—Saigon
Ningpo—Cambodia
Shanghai—ANNAM—
Changsha—Hai-nan
Wuhu—Tun
Kiukiang—Quinhon
Hankow—Touague
Ichang—Haiphong
Chungking—Hanoi
Chefoo—Bangkok
Taku—STRATE SETTLEMENTS,
Tientsin—Singapore
Nanking—Penang
Cooch-
Sooch—MALAY STATES—
Jinchuan—Johore
Fusan—Sungki Ulong
Yuensan—Selangor
VLADIVOSTOK—Perak
NAVAL SQUADRONS—United States
Greece
SHIPPING—Officers of the Co-Operating Steamers of
P. & O. S. N. Co. China & Macao Co.
Mexico Maritimo. Sonesson & Co.
M. B. M. S. C. H. C. & M. S. B. Co.
Indo-China S. N. Co. Scottish Merchant
Douglas S. S. Co. Miscellaneous Coast
China Merchants' Steamers.The LIST OF RESIDENTS now contains
the names ofELEVEN THOUSAND, TWO HUNDRED, AND
SEVENTY-THREE FOREIGNERS arranged under one Alphabet in the strictest
order; the initials as well as the surnames
being alphabetical.The MAPS and PLANS have again been
increased in number. They now consist of
FLAG OF MERCANTILE HOUSES IN CHINA.
CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT VICTORIA PEAK.
MAP OF THE TERRITORY OF HONGKONG.
PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.
PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON.
PLAN OF FOREIGN CONCESSIONS, SHANGHAI.
PLAN OF YOKOHAMA.
PLAN OF MANILA.
PLAN OF SAIGON.
MAP OF TOWNS AND ENVIRONS OF SINGAPORE.Among the other contents of the book are—
Ancient Chinese Customs, History of Sun-
rise and Sunset, Festivals, Festivals, &c.
A full Chronology of remarkable events since
the advent of foreigners to China and Japan.
A description of the Festivals, Fests, &c.,
observed by Chinese, Muhammedans, Parsees,
Jews, &c., with the days on which they fall.
Comparative Tables of Money, Weights, Mea-
sures, &c.
The Hongkong Postal Guide for 1884.
Arrival and Departure of Mails at and from
London and Hongkong.
Codes of Commissions and Charges adopted by
the Chambers of Commerce of Hongkong,
Shanghai and elsewhere.
Hongkong Chail, Jimricklin, and Boat Hire.The APPENDIX consists of
FIFTY HUNDRED PAGES of closely printed documents and abstracts
having commercial or political relations with
China, Japan, or any of the Countries embraced
within the scope of the CHRONICLE and
DIRECTORY.The Contents of the Appendix are too many
to enumerate in an Advertisement, but include—TREATIES WITH CHINA—Great Britain, Nanking, 1842—
U.S.A., New York, 1858—
and all others not abrogated

France, Tianjin, 1854—

Convention, 1859

United States, Tientsin, 1855

Additional, 1859—
Peking, 1859

Germany, Tientsin, 1861

Peking, 1860

Russia, various

Japan

Spain

Brazil

Peru

TREATIES WITH JAPAN—

Great Britain, Nanking, 1854—

United States

Netherlands

Corea

Treaties with COREA

Treaties with SIAM

Treaties with ANAM

Treaty with CAMBODIA

CUSTOMS TARIFFS

Chinese

Japanese

Siamese

LEGAL

On in Council for Government of H.B.M.

Subjects in China and Japan, 1855-1857,

1858-1859

Rules of H.B.M. Supreme and other Courts

in China and Japan

Code of Civil Procedure, Hongkong

Admiralty Rules

Foreign Jurisdiction Act

Act of United States Congress Relating to

Treaties for the Consular Courts of United

States in China

Rules of Court of Consuls at Shanghai

Chinese Passenger Act

TRADE REGULATIONS

China

Japan

Siamese

Customs Seizure, China

Customs and Harbor Regulations for the dif-
ferent ports of China, Philippines, Siamese, &c.

Pilgrim Regulations

HONGKONG

Charter of the Colony

Rules of Legislative Council

&c., &c., &c.

The Treaties between United States and

Corea, France and Annam, and previous other

items have not appeared in previous issues.

Orders may be sent to Daily Press Office, where

it is published, or to the following Agents—

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RIVER PORTS—Messrs. Hall & Holes, Shanghai

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NEW YORK—Messrs. S. M. Patterson & Co.

37 Park Row.

Daily Press Office, 26th January, 1884.

NOTICE.
A. S. WATSON AND CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the Go-
vernour and His Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRY MEN,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of
Orders it is particularly requested that all
business communications be addressed to the
Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [23]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matter should be
addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The
Manager," and not to individuals.Correspondents are requested to forward their name
and address with communications addressed to the
Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good
faith.All letters for publication should be written on one
side of the paper only.Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not
ordered for a fixed period will be continued until
contramedicament.Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should
be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication.
After that hour the supply is limited.**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG, APRIL 2ND, 1884.

to the distress and been obliged to close their
business. There were formerly eighty to
ninety banking houses; this year scarcely
twenty houses have re-opened since the Chi-
nese New Year; moreover, in every part of
the country the harvests have been bad, and
hitherto fruitless Chinese mining operations
have dissipated several millions of taels.The French war in Annam, again, is a source
of constant alarm." This has naturally hada very serious effect on the native popula-
tion of the Foreign Settlements, and the
lessees do not appear to have at all exagg-
erated the hardness of their case, for ac-
cording to the N. C. Daily News, on many

properties the proportion of empty houses

exceeds fifty per cent, and tenants, for the
most part, are unable to pay rent.

Therefore the leases have been made

at extremely low rates, and the lessees have
been compelled to give up their houses.

The lessors have been compelled to give up

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EXTRACTS.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

I took my road and pipe thy coming Dawn,
And through the night, with thee for my mate,
I dream of thee; e'en now I watch and wait
The tiny bush that holds in sweet mom,
And like a baby angel pure is born.
See Phœbus the east illuminate
And watch the shadows pale grow dimmest
And silent as God's light drives them on.
The striped lark flies straight into the blue
To sing above the clouds a joyous hymn.
And birds of song come forth in grand review
To pipe their praise; God's creatures rise and gay
And blend the power that did the light now
And sent about the beauties of the day!

II.

I'll all alone down by the mystic sea,
Where huge waves roll upon the windswept shore
And reecho in an angry war,
While Mus and Fanci come again to me
And in a world of dreams I am free.

I watch the sun's approach that the light waves o'er
And drive the dolphin through the foam doth roar
Of Neptune's cave and echo roar in glod!

The ghostly gulls of phantom ships that fade
Into the horizon of burning gold.

While from the winds I hear a serenade
And from the sands a plaintive lute's a wail.

A mountain wave keeps up a clamour!
Joseph CONRAD Isaacs

NEVER TOO LATE TO LEARN.

Socrates, at an extreme old age, learned to play on musical instruments. Cato at eighty years of age, began to study the Greek language. Plutarch, when between seventy and eighty, commenced to study Latin. Boecchio was thirty years of age when he commenced his studies in Latin literature, yet he became one of the greatest masters of the Tuscan dialect. Dante and Plutarch being the other two. Sir Henry Spelman neglected the sciences in his youth, but commenced the study of them when he was between fifty and sixty years of age. After this time he became a most learned antiquarian and lawyer. Dr. Johnson applied himself to the Dutch language but a few years before his death.

A CAVE OF GOLD.

Mr. Charles T. Johnson, an old miner and prospector, is reported by the *Rock Mountain News* to have "discovered the following remarkable story to one of its reporters:—'You may remember that some two years ago two young men of an adventurous spirit, named Merrick and Matthews, started from the Earl's home, father, situated on the lower San Juan, in quest of some fabulous deposits of gold said to exist on the border of the Indian reservation some 100 miles distant. After several days wandering, during which they met with frequent signs of Indians, they came upon a rustic sort of forge or furnace bearing evidences of having been at one time in active use in fabricating some kind of metal; that from evidences found in the neighbourhood, they soon discovered to be gold; and, indeed, a piece of the precious metal of considerable size was found which had been subjected to the action of fire and partially hammered into shape. In the vicinity they also picked up nuggets of large size. While looking for the ledge from which this flat had come, they were one day surprised by the Indians, who came upon them in considerable force, and before they could make any attempt to defend themselves poor Merrick was killed. His companion, after enduring incredible hardships, escaped from the country and made his way back to the home of Merrick's parents, carrying the mournful news of his fate, but also bearing tangible evidence of the wealth of nuggets of surpassing richness. The master of finding the source of the unfathomable wealth remained in abeyance until early the past summer, when a party of thirty miners, brave and hardy, thoroughly inured to the hardships of a new country, of which I was one, started to retrace the route of the ill-fated Merrick and find the immense deposit which it was reported existed there. One day I became separated from the party to which I was attached, and found myself in a forest of fallen timber through which it was impossible to ride. Fettering my horse to a large trunk, and noting particularly the surrounding trees, I started in search of my companions. I had not gone far, when, stepping upon some loose brush, I suddenly found myself falling down what seemed an inclined plane. How far I went I knew not, but upon reaching the bottom I discovered myself in a sort of cave, which I soon ascertained was the underground workings of a mine. It was soon given way to my prospectors' instincts, especially as I found I was in a vein of the gold which I had brought with me. The gallery led from the bottom of the shaft, and taking the one the least encumbered with debris, I had penetrated perhaps some fifty feet when I found I was in a vein of pure white quartz, richly studded with a shining metal mineral, which I knew at once was gold, but in richer and richer streaks than had ever before known in the history of gold mining. All around me shone the precious metal, and it is no exaggeration to say that millions were in sight in every direction. In my excitement and elation at the importance of the discovery I had made, I lost all idea of time, but as a matter of fact I had spent a number of hours in the tunnel before I realized thoroughly my position, and it flashed upon my mind that unless means of getting out of my cave of riches was found, I should perish in the midst of inexhaustible wealth like the miser of old. My candle had become exhausted, and groping my way back to the foot of the shaft I essayed in vain to climb its precipitous sides with but little hope of its being of any avail. I began shouting at the top of my voice until I was hoarse. Suddenly I heard an answering cry, and pretty soon I felt rather than saw a cord or rope touching me on the face. Grasping this tightly, I felt myself rising quickly to the surface, and was landed in the midst of my companions. It was some time before they realized my position, but, finding the mouth of the shaft, they had fastened several harist ropes together and lowered them to me, thus enabling me to make my escape. We all stepped at the spot that night, and the next day several were lowered into the shaft, when it was found that description did not begin to picture the enormous wealth upon which we had thus accidentally fallen. After a long consideration we decided that as we had no means of realising upon our find, we would make the best of our way back and procure the machinery to develop the richest find ever discovered, and it is upon this errand that I am now in Denver.' But how do you account for the shaft and tunnel?"

EASILY ENOUGH. It is well known that this whole country was mined hundreds of years ago by the natives before the Spaniards came here; in fact, it was their knowledge of the existence of gold in immense quantities in the interior of America that caused them to brave many hardships for this universal god. In those days mining was carried on somewhat differently from what is now the custom; there were some what inclined, and rough ladders used by the miners, on which they mounted, carrying the ore in rude hampers on their backs." "When do you return?" "In a few days, as soon as I have purchased and shipped the necessary appliances as far as the railway will take them; the distance we will

tions—"Yes, I have put a good deal of money into enterprises for the manufacture of manufacturing, but they did not pay me. I always lost. I lost 100,000 dollars in manufacturing in Waterbury and elsewhere before that wretched Jerome Clark Company business, by which I lost five years of the best part of my life and more than 300,000 dollars. Taken altogether, I have sunk at least \$300,000 in manufacturing concerns. But I have lost more than double that much and calls him "the Judge," which fits his title and honour it better than it does many of the judicial persons."

The noted Earl of Aylesford is here. He made his appearance last August in charge of an agent of Jay Gould. A pleasing location at the head of a creek, twelve miles north of this village, seemed to strike his fancy, and he bought a large tract of the Texas and Pacific land grant, and settled down, as he says, to stay. He insists that this is to be his future and permanent home, and that no inducements could coax him back to the fogs of London.

Why did he come here, and why does he stay? By referring to Burke's Peerage you will see that the seventh Earl of Aylesford is Heneage Finch, and that he inherits his title from a famous jurist of that name. He was born in 1849, and came into his estates, which are among the largest and most profitable in England, about the time he reached his majority. In 1871 he married Ethel, the daughter of Col. Peers Williams, M.P., of Temple House, Bexley, and has two children, Hilda Gwendoline, born in 1872, and Alexandra Monica, born in 1873, to whom the Princess of Wales is god-mother. The Earl has three brothers—Clement, Charles and Daniel—all officers in her Majesty's service. He was an intimate satellite of the Prince of Wales, accompanying his royal Highness on his India expedition, and being his companion in many famous frolics that his Majesty's subjects are willing to forgive and forget. At one time the Earl was said to be the greatest spendthrift in Europe, and when the Crown Prince of Russia visited England he entertained him on a scale of prodigality. One morning I found a card of credit, lying divorced from his wife, the Earl was banished from society and limited to an allowance of \$50,000 a year. He came to America, and after spending some time in New York sought a place in which to bury himself, and finally selected Texas. Mr. Gould sent a land agent out with him, and when a location for a ranch was decided upon, the Earl deposited \$30,000 in the bank at Big Springs and commenced the erection of a house upon his property. It is a plain, unpainted frame affair, one story and attic, with seven rooms. The interior is plastered and handsomely decorated.

In looks, the Earl is as fine a specimen of manhood as one often encounters. He is six feet two in his stockings, broad and robust, and bearded like a Turk. His gray damask shirt and cream coloured corduroys are very becoming, and a scarlet tie under his chin gives a good contrast to his sunburnt face.

If had not been here long when his two sons, the Hon. Clement Finch and the Rev. Daniel Finch arrived, bringing with them a retinue of five servants, grooms, cooks and valets, twelve dogs, and a dog cart, and a goodly quantity of commissary supplies. Clement is remaining but a few weeks and returned to England, but Daniel shares the Earl's exile, and appears to enjoy life on the frontier as naturally as his celebrated brother. Although the Earl has 27,000 acres of land, he has, so far, purchased a cattle, and shows no signs of making such an investment. The popular opinion is that he is the means. There are twenty houses in the stable, but no cows. The \$30,000 which was deposited in August is pretty nearly exhausted, but a draft on England for £20,000 was placed in the bank for collection on the 1st of January, which is supposed to represent the Earl's annual allowance, and the people expect him to purchase a herd of cattle when the cash comes in.

The Earl and his brother spent their time riding and having fun with the cowboys, with whom they are very popular. There was a good deal of giving at first, but his Lordship took it so good naturally, and responded so promptly and aptly in kind, that soon ceased, and the cow-punchers now regard the seventh Earl of Aylesford as one of them, and treat him accordingly. As I have said, they call him "The Judge," and his brother "The Kid," and the familiarity does not end there. Scarcely a knife is lifted at the Earl without the companionship of some cowboy from a neighbouring ranch, and the boys for miles round know that a fresh bottle is opened whenever a guest enters the house. Many a night has the Earl slept beside the camp fires or in the cabins of the herdsmen, and as often has shared his bed with them. Although they profess contempt for the aristocracy and pretend to despise his title, one can detect an admiration that approaches reverence for their noble companion and not one of them, but will resent any reflections cast upon his name. Once during his stay here has been met with accident or injury, and that was when he attempted to separate a couple of fighting cowboys in a Big Springs saloon, and received a crack over the head with a bottle that laid him flat on the floor.

The Earl avoids the society of the village, and has persistently refused to visit any one of the houses in the town. There was a church fair held not long ago, and his attendance was urged, but he declined the invitation and enclosed a \$20 bill therewith.

He often speaks of his life in England, and his trip with the Prince to India, and entertains the cowboys around the camp fires at night with stories of his hunting adventures in all parts of the world. He is reverently alluded to by his mother as "the old girl," but was never heard to mention his wife or refer to his matrimonial experience. He is a liberal patron of the business houses of Big Springs, which consists mostly of saloons, and owns an establishment of the sort himself, which he bought on speculation some time ago, and rents for \$40 a month.

THE ROBIN.

We do not place him first because he is the best singer, but because he is the greatest favourite. There is no bird that sticks so close to foresters as the robin; in winter especially he is their constant attendant. It matters not to whom lonely part of the forest they may go, he is sure to turn up; indeed it is quite a common thing, before the men get off their carts to begin work, to see him perched on a spruce or nuttack handle. When thus presents himself he looks as if he expected something; but there is nothing of the "please to help" about him, but an air of perfect intimacy, and that he will be attended to as a matter of course. This mate appeal is never in vain, for, over and above the grub which he finds in the purloined soil, someone in the squad is sure to open his bag and throw him some bread. His fighting instincts are well known, and if another redstart appears on the scene, war begins at once, the point at issue being who is to claim that piece of ground for the day.

The robin fights with the whole race of small birds, and finds his match only in the house sparrow. It is a sight to see the two quarrelling over a crumb, the robin, with bent head and flashing eye, meaning to fight fairly cut; but the sparrow is too much for him; for, watching his opportunity, he dives up to the meal as only a sparrow can do in a moment, off with it, leaving poor Cock Robin to moralise over the degenerate times.

Thus throughout the whole year—in spring as in autumn you may see him perched in a tree, and a shower of falling leaves singing out his ditty bright and cheery, at intervals also throughout the winter they may be heard answering to each other. The song of the robin is very characteristic, being round, clear, and penetrating.

Professor Garson has delivered at the German Archaeological Institute at Rome an important lecture on the discovery, in a well at Clusium, of an Etruscan pair of scales, which is the first example hitherto discovered of the Etruscan system of weights.

BARNUM'S SECRETS.

Mr. Barnum has been telling all his little secrets to an interviewer. He says:—"I never speculated in stock but once in my life. That was in the time of the great panic ten years or more ago. I had some money lying in bank, and seeing everything tumble down to the lowest point apparently, I thought it would be a good time to buy and hold for a rise. So I took down \$100,000 to Hatch and Fife, and told them to put it in whatever they thought best. They invested it, and thought I was sure of making \$25,000 anyway, but on the whole I lost."

"In a few days, as soon as I have purchased and shipped the necessary appliances as far as the railway will take them, the balance of the distance we will

have to pack with burros."

He said, in answer to ques-

THE DAILY PRESS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2ND, 1884.

As REPORTED BY CHIEF-EDITOR THE 1ST APRIL, 1884.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As REPORTED BY CHIEF-EDITOR THE 1ST APRIL, 1884.

Woolen Goods.

Blankets, 8 lbs., per piece.....\$1.45 to 2.85

Blankets, 10 lbs., per piece.....\$1.75 to 4.45

Blankets, 12 lbs., per piece.....\$1.75 to 4.45

Blankets, 15 lbs., per piece.....\$1.75 to 4.45

Blankets, 18 lbs., per piece.....\$1.75 to 4.45

Blankets, 20 lbs., per piece.....\$1.75 to 4.45

Blankets, 25 lbs., per piece.....\$1.75 to 4.45

Blankets, 30 lbs., per piece.....\$1.75 to 4.45

Blankets, 35 lbs., per piece.....\$1.75 to 4.45

Blankets, 40 lbs., per piece.....\$1.75 to 4.45

Blankets, 45 lbs., per piece.....\$1.75 to 4.45

Blankets, 50 lbs., per piece.....\$1.75 to 4.45

Blankets, 55 lbs., per piece.....\$1.75 to 4.45

Blankets, 60 lbs., per piece.....\$1.75 to 4.45

Blankets, 65 lbs., per piece.....\$1.75 to 4.45

Blankets, 70 lbs., per piece.....\$1.75 to 4.45

Blankets, 75 lbs., per piece.....\$1.75 to 4.45

Blankets, 80 lbs., per piece.....\$1.75 to 4.45

Blankets, 85 lbs., per piece.....\$1.75 to 4.45

Blankets, 90 lbs., per piece.....\$1.75 to 4.45

Blankets, 95 lbs., per piece.....\$1.75 to 4.45

Blankets, 100 lbs., per piece.....\$1.75 to 4.45

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Blankets, 145 lbs., per piece.....\$1.75 to 4.45

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